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HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT



TWENTY FIVE
CENTS

June 1, 1963

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on Kennedy's
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NO!

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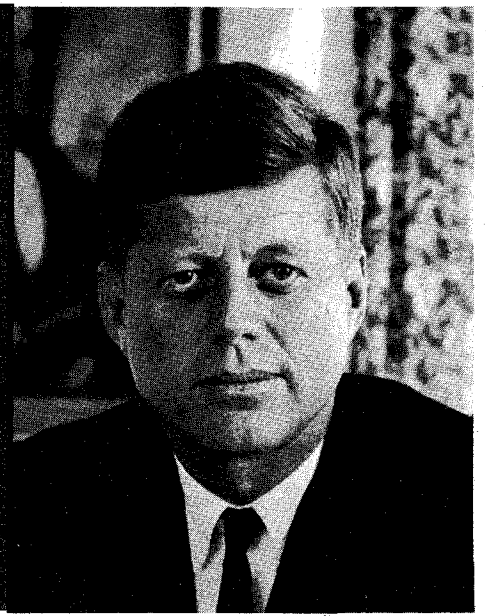
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Kennedy Made More Sense Fiscally as Congressman

By VICTOR LASKY



In 1950, a young congressman told a charity fund dinner in Boston, "The scarlet thread running through the thoughts and actions of people all over the world is the delegation of great problems to the all-absorbing Leviathan—the State."

The congressman was John F. Kennedy.

And he added that charity was a priceless ingredient of modern civilization and, as such, is a direct responsibility of a free society.

"I suppose," said the son of Joseph P. Kennedy, "it would be easier for us if we requested that the government

calling for "public supervision" over the economy: bigger government, more revenues to support the "public sector" and changes in the economic system to foster a "welfare society."

As a result, it takes a long reach of memory to recall that in his congressional years, John F. Kennedy frequently sided with the "reactionary" House economy bloc in efforts to curtail excessive Truman-Fair Deal spending.

In 1950, for example, Kennedy departed from the Democratic leadership to support a proposal by Congressman John Taber (N.Y.), the grand

All through that period, Congressman Kennedy was vociferously opposed to most federal aid programs on the premise that they were doing New England much more harm than good and that they invariably favored other sections of the country.

Thus he voted regularly against appropriations for various flood control, navigation and atomic power projects around the country. His most significant vote—in view of his later ambitions—was one in 1952 in favor of slashing \$14 million for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In the *Congressional Record* of April 20, 1950, there appeared this colloquy between the Bay Stater and Brooklyn's John J. Rooney:

Kennedy: I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not he feels that it is more dangerous to carry a deficit of \$6 billion in a prosperous year like today, or cut some of these appropriations by 10 per cent? I do not see how we can go on carrying a deficit every year. I should think it would be preferable to cut some of these appropriations by that figure.

Rooney: I do not believe in further cutting this appropriation, which is for a vital service, in one of our most important departments, the Department of State.

Kennedy: How are we going to bring that deficit of \$6 billion down to a reasonable figure unless we make some of these cuts? . . . Does not the gentleman think that a very important item in the Cold War is the economic stability of our country so that we will have resources in case of war?

On May 15, 1951, arguing for his amendment to slash a flood-control appropriation from \$8 million to \$2.5 million, Kennedy said:

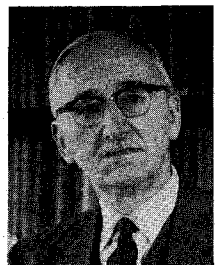
"Today the dollar is a strategic material and its use for non-defense purposes must be stopped."

The Kennedy amendment was defeated.

No one took Kennedy very seriously in those days. Not even Kennedy, himself, according to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Most of his colleagues considered him a pleasant young man merely voicing his father's views.

Nevertheless, John F. Kennedy appeared to have made more fiscal sense as a congressman than he does today as President of the United States.

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HAYEK



VON MISES



GALBRAITH



KEYNES

JFK abandoned their economics. . .

assume the responsibility for the money we are seeking to raise for charity. Yet only by doing the work ourselves, by giving generously out of our own pockets, can we hope to maintain the authority of the people over the state, to insure that the people remain the masters and the state, the servant.

"Every time that we try to lift a problem from our own shoulders and shift that problem to the government, to the same extent are we sacrificing the liberties of the people."

Needless to say, John F. Kennedy was to discard the jargon of the Hayeks, the von Mises' and the Fertigs to adopt the whole Galbraithian gospel

. . . for theirs.

old Republican watchdog of the Treasury, for a \$600-million across-the-board cut in federal spending.

"How long," young Jack then demanded of the House of Representatives, "can we continue deficit financing on such a large scale with a national debt of over \$285 billions?"

So opposed was Kennedy to what he termed "wasteful spending," that he voted against a bill that would have provided federal assistance to local libraries. In 1950, he voted against doubling hospital construction grants under the Public Health Service. In 1951, he was one of only 26 Democrats in the House who voted to sustain President Truman's veto of a veterans' pension bill.

FASCINATING PROSPECT—A little while back, Rep. Homer Abele (R-Ohio) took a dim view of the government's spending \$80,700 on an effort to establish communication between dolphins and people.

"Now that I think about it further," he says, "it occurs to me that, what with the 'managed-news policies' today, we may never learn what dolphins are talking about, even if this research is successful.

"Nevertheless, I am fascinated at the prospect of someone in the Administration chatting with a dolphin." —From the *Washington Daily News*.

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Let Your Editor Know

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in this week's issue are:

Victor Lasky, John Chamberlain, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Irene Corbally Kuhn, Paul Harvey, Fulton Lewis Jr., Henry J. Taylor, George Todt, Walter Trohan

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS aims for accurate presentation of the facts. It interprets events from the viewpoint of the Founding Fathers, who believed in limited constitutional government, local self government, private enterprise and individual freedom. We believe those principles will preserve freedom in America.

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Academic Freedom— Liberal Style

Free-Enterprise Economics Professor
Fired at W. Va. Wesleyan

By THEODORE HUMES



DR. HUGHES
Dismissed for views

Professional liberals, in the spirit of true Pauline charity, profess an unctuous concern for the sacred cause of academic freedom. Let a university release a left-wing professor and the academic Calibans engage in a shrill of self-righteous bellyaching about the holy tenets of "academic freedom." On the other hand, the campaign against traditionalists and conservatives in education has been waged up to now with a relentless fury, usually reserved for enemies of the Republic.

Indeed, the intolerance practiced in our colleges is calculated to make a professor—or student for that matter—who believes in our system of free enterprise feel like a pariah. It is at least an occupational hazard.

Another of these decisive social battles of our epoch is now being joined.

Dr. Harold Hughes, 61-year-old professor of economics at West Virginia Wesleyan, a Methodist college in Buckhannon, W. Va., has been given notice of separation by President Stanley H. Martin, effective at the end of the 1963-64 school term.

Dr. Hughes' crime: He is not "objective!" An exponent of the classical school of economics, Dr. Hughes believes there can be no compromise with truth. "My views are not popular with the college administration," he declared, "but I am an anti-Communist . . . and if liberals agree with the Marxists, I am against them too. I don't take a neutral position and I am critical of what I think is wrong." Fightin' words in the Academe.

What makes the college administration's position suspect is that Dr.



CUTRIGHT
Leads Hughes' defenders

Hughes was tendered this position in 1961 with no reservations whatever about his political, social and economic orientation: "I assume a strong right-wing position," Hughes told the college when it hired him, and these facts are not in question in the dispute.

Dr. Hughes, indeed, does not temporize or equivocate when it comes to defending the limited government, free enterprise system of government; he is equally disdainful of pie in the sky welfarism, the "new" economics of John Maynard Keynes, and takes a dim view of the unbridled power of the labor-union monopoly. He takes great pains to explain carefully and meticulously the many pitfalls and fallacies of an economic theory which he feels has played such a prominent role in bringing the United States to its present state of fiscal jeopardy. Dr. Hughes incidentally is the only member of the economics department who possesses a Ph.D.

Of course, in the brave new world of economics, honest conviction is as out of date as the Lord's Prayer in the morning. "Bothsidedness" is the vogue; a good teacher must, at the same time, make an equally compelling case for government intervention, deficit spending and unbalanced budgets in order to let impressionable students "make up their own minds." Equally, the law student must see the good side to embezzlement, and the agronomist must make out a convincing case for the boll weevil. Economic truths and the wisdom of the ages are for squares.

When some of Dr. Hughes' opinions reached the sensitive ears of Myles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, he was so moved by Hughes' lack of "objectivity" that he dispatched the reprinted letter in the box at the left, to President Martin.

It is significant that Stanley's letter was dated April 1 and the letter from President Martin to Dr. Hughes notifying him of his separation was dated four days later, April 5. The conclusion is inescapable that the officious intermeddling of a labor boss triggered Dr. Hughes' removal. Indeed, a copy of Stanley's letter was forwarded to Dr. Hughes by President Martin as evidence of Dr. Hughes' unfitness to continue teaching!

Now, assume a business leader of the community had written a similar letter to the president of a university complaining of left-wing bias in the economics department, based upon the same hearsay information as that contained in Stanley's missive. We venture to say that the liberals would have a field day demanding to know who the "spies" and "informers" were—the accomplices in this shameless "witch hunt." Nobody has suggested that Myles Stanley be compelled to appear before the school authorities to supply proof of his gratuitous accusations against Dr. Hughes. No charges of "Birchism" have been levelled at Stanley—no "Fair Play" committees for Dr. Hughes have demanded that Stanley produce his "spies" and "informants." The word of a 'run-of-the-mine' labor politician has been taken at face value!

A solid phalanx of faculty members has rallied around President Martin.

"The authority to employ and dismiss is within the province of the president of the college," they intoned. "It is our belief that Dr. Hughes is being dismissed not for the views he holds, but for failing to teach his subject matter comprehensively!"

Fortunately, Dr. Hughes does not fight alone. A Committee for Academic Freedom has been formed to assist him, headed by Harold G. Cutright, president, Glengayle Associates, New York engineering consultants and one of West Virginia Wesleyan's most prominent alumni. Cutright is a Southern Democrat in the tradition of Harry Byrd and Strom Thurmond and has gone deeply into the Hughes case, interviewing students, attending classroom lectures by Hughes—and generally making his own independent judgment of Hughes' academic competence. Cutright avers that not only does Dr. Hughes present both sides of the picture, but gives students an accurate appraisal of all the factors involved in an economic model. For one thing, Dr. Hughes is trying to revive the "forgotten man" of economic history—the entrepreneur, and, at the same time, disabuse students of the notion that the businessman is the villain in our society.

Unfortunately, there are not enough Dr. Hugheses to combat the effects of teachers who disingenuously pervert the aim of a textbook by using it to insinuate Socialist or collectivist interpretations into the uncritical minds of the young without labeling them as such, or by presenting them as the only interpretation. "Objectivity" indeed! The writer, an economics major, has yet to hear the "other side" of Keynesian-statism in any classroom lecture he has ever attended.

Dr. Hughes is guilty of nothing more than wanting to confront, with objectivity and intellectual honesty, the concealed theories of collectivism which are doing so much to destroy our American heritage of liberty.



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JOSEPH W. POWELL

April 1, 1963

Dr. Stanley H. Martin, President
West Virginia Wesleyan College
Buckhannon, West Virginia

Dear Dr. Martin:

I don't believe that we have ever met formally, although I have had the privilege of being present in a meeting or so when you were on the program. I recall specifically Human Relations Day in Charleston last year, when you were one of several panelists who spoke and I was deeply impressed by your approach to the many problems which exist in the field of Human and Civil Rights.

Also, we have several mutual friends who are especially interested in West Virginia Wesleyan and I have been kept informed through them about the fine work you are doing.

With this knowledge of the College and of your administration, I have been a little surprised in recent weeks to receive reports from various sources concerning the activities of one of the members of your faculty. The individual in question is a Dr. Harold Hughes, whom I am advised is a Professor of Economics.

According to my information, Dr. Hughes apparently has a fixation against labor unions, government and any type of social program in which either labor unions or the government is interested. My information indicates that in his teaching he infers that labor unions in general are controlled by a small group of Communists and/or racketeers who are not interested in the welfare of the working man. In addition, he apparently believes and so communicates to the students that government, welfare or social programs, among which he includes Social Security, are rapidly destroying our whole system of free enterprise and leading us down the road to a totalitarian state.

I am advised that when questioned on these points he uses the time-honored defense, "I did not really say that, you misunderstood me." What is more unforgivable he never offers one shred of documentation or factual evidence that these statements are true.

Assuming what I have outlined above is generally correct, I am sure you agree that this does not measure up to the standards which your fine institution has established.

I have checked this information as far as possible to determine its accuracy and have reasonably satisfied myself that the situation is approximately as I have stated. Having done this, I felt it was incumbent upon me to bring the matter to your attention in order that you, personally, may take it under consideration.

I can assure you that I have only the deepest respect for the right of academic freedom and for your institution. If I have in any way done Dr. Hughes an injustice, I offer my apologies to both you and he in advance.

I leave this matter in your capable hands and look forward to meeting you personally in the near future.

Very sincerely,

Miles C. Stanley
Miles C. Stanley
President

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• At a recent banquet given by a national news magazine in New York, comparative applause for the many VIP's in American public life appeared significant. By far the biggest applause was drawn by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Close behind him, and overshadowing any politician present, was the popular response to Sen. Barry Goldwater.

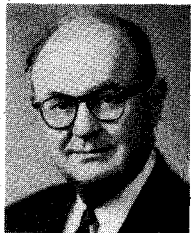
• Rocky forces in New York emphatically deny the Governor has abandoned ideas of bidding for the GOP presidential spot and predict, on the contrary, that he'll step up his efforts. Pros are skeptical of this talk because: (1) Rocky did bow out in January 1960. (2) The Rocky forces have to take this line until they definitely know what he intends to do. (3) The paid Rocky entourage want to keep their jobs if at all possible.



ROCKEFELLER

• Diplomatic Row says the reason JFK does not plan to visit Paris is that de Gaulle has refused to invite him—despite the great exertions of American diplomats in France to obtain such an invitation. Much managed news effort went into spreading the impression that it was the French who wanted a Kennedy visit to Paris.

• "Funny-money" man Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, is acting in another strange manner by strongly opposing efforts of House members to re-establish the Select Committee on Export Control. This is the congressional watchdog committee on Communist trade, set up in 1961, which has thwarted Administration attempts to expand trade with the Red bloc. More than a few lawmakers believe Administration officials have prodded Patman's prodigious efforts to kill off the committee.



PATMAN

• U. S. lawmakers are apparently unable to get hold of a State Department document which reportedly recommends American aid to British Guiana, headed by Communist Cheddi Jagan. The report, drawn up by a liberal West Virginia newspaperman, has now been stamped "top secret."

• Not noticed by the press was the bull's-eye the Stennis subcommittee report on Cuba fired at McGeorge Bundy, Kennedy's chief adviser on national security affairs. The report, for example, stressed that the New Frontier's failure to spot Soviet missiles sooner—despite adequate data—was due to the fact the "analysts were strongly influenced by their own philosophical judgment that it would be contrary to Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba." Bundy, as is common knowledge around the Hill, was the chief analyst who made this "philosophical judgement."



STENNIS

• The Florida State Senate last week approved sets of unpledged electors for the 1964 Presidential election. This move is apparently designed to prevent either Kennedy or his GOP opponent (unless the latter is for states rights) from winning Florida's 14 electoral votes. Similar plans are under way in other Southern states.

Road to Serfdom Reversed*

Freedom of the American economy from centralized government won a big victory last week when the wheat farmers of the country decisively rejected President Kennedy's plan for imposing extraordinary controls on the farmers' backs and the cost of heavy subsidies on the backs of consumers.

Washington dopesters manifested embarrassed surprise at the size of the Kennedy Administration's defeat. Forecasts had suggested the plan might win by an eyelash, but the actual "yes" vote was only about 48 per cent of all ballots. Kennedy failed to muster a simple majority, much less the two-thirds vote necessary to put his program into effect.

The magnitude of this victory of independent farmers rebelling against federal controls actually exceeds the picture presented by the statistics. The capital has seethed for weeks with protests against the utilization of the fearsome propaganda machine of the government—including the far-flung organization of paid agents of the Department of Agriculture—to influence the wheat farmers to vote "yes" on the Kennedy scheme.

One of the weapons wielded by the Kennedy managed-news machine—with the help of the ultra-radical Farmers Union—was the threat there would be no further legislation for wheat farmers unless they voted "Ja." "If you don't vote yes, wheat will drop to \$1 a bushel." Also the feed-grains bill was bulled through the Congress by Administration lobbyists at the 11th hour, as a maneuver to influence many farmers to vote for the wheat plan.

In its May 12, 1961 issue, *Human Events* exposed the basis of the agricultural control plan in an article entitled "The Farm Program: A Socialist Strait Jacket." Farmers also protested, and Congress began to demur. A two-year process of "watering-down" some provisions took place, with agriculture department lobbyists attempting to buy off first one and then another group of farmers to ensure enactment of the total scheme. Some groups turned thumbs down, but it was left to the wheat farmers to give the plan the coup de grace.

How did the wheat farmers become convinced of the lethal effects of the Kennedy-Freeman scheme? The biggest factor in opening their eyes was the American Farm Bureau Federation (the world's largest voluntary farm organization), under the skilled leadership of Charles B. Shuman, one of the best known libertarian figures in the country. In commenting on the vote, AFBF President Shuman said, "It's a bright day for agriculture."

The AFBF, working through its 50 state organizations, did a thorough job in the grass roots exposing the dangers of the JFK-Freeman plan, making the facts known to farmers throughout the nation's farm community. The Bureau sponsored literally thousands of meetings in rural halls, cross-roads, open-air forums around "cracker boxes."

Capitol Hill observers, viewing the Administration's rout in the referendum, recalled it was the second major defeat in a year for the Kennedy Administration when it massed its organization and propaganda to put over a socialization scheme. It was at the end of May 1962 that Dr. Annis of the American Medical Association brilliantly and effectively led a counterattack on a similarly mounted "snow job" to put over socialized medicine, Medicare. He succeeded in arousing such a storm of protest from the grass roots that within weeks the bill was killed by a vote in the U.S. Senate.

These two examples of private initiative in arousing the electorate show what can be accomplished, even in the face of the tremendous power and resources of the federal government.

What will be the political results of the wheat-referendum victory? Capitol Hill registers the following reactions:

(1) Orville Freeman is named as the most likely member of JFK's cabinet—perhaps even more so than the unpopular Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara—to "walk the plank." Recently, Rep.

* This title is used with apologies to *The Road to Serfdom*, by F.A. Hayek, 1944, a classic warning against the dangers of the socialization of the economy.



James F. Battin (R.-Mont.), who has taken a leading role in the fight against the Administration's wheat plan, called upon the President to oust Freeman. Last week, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) remarked, "The vote shows that the farmers prefer Freedom to Freeman."

(2) Looking ahead to the general elections of 1964, it is widely believed the defeat of this farm scheme will severely damage the chances of a large number of liberal Democrats in House and Senate who seek re-election on the Kennedy coattails. They represent principally (but not entirely) the West and South—areas in which Kennedy suffered substantial losses to Nixon and Republican candidates for House and Senate in 1960. These areas, also, are just the ones at which the supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater for the presidency are making their most confident pitch.

In Senate cloakrooms, the view is expressed that Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield—who will be up for re-election next year and is already reported worried about his chances—now faces imminent defeat. Other liberal Democratic senators in this Western area for whom the outlook is fast dimming since the defeat of the Kennedy wheat plan are Frank Moss of Utah, Gale McGee of Wyoming, Ralph Yarborough of Texas and Quentin Burdick of North Dakota.

(3) The ultra-leftist element in the Administration as well as in Congress suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the grass roots in the wheat debacle. The radical, left-wing, Americans for Democratic Action crowd may have difficulty in holding the many key jobs in the Administration which Kennedy has given them. The curious campaign being waged by this element against what they call the "radical right" may well suffer too, as the grass roots rebellion against the "radical leftist" New Frontier takes on speed and momentum. The victorious farmers, after killing the wheat scheme, now recognize who their enemies in Washington are and will make plans to sweep these left-wing extremists from office. Not the least impetus for such a purge was the demand last week by these radical leftists in Congress to punish the farmers for their independence in the wheat referendum.

Americans for Constitutional Action

At an enthusiastic reception attended by over 400 people in the Nation's Capital last week, Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) received the Americans for Constitutional Action Second Biennial Distinguished Service Award. ACA, a non-partisan, political organization, presents its award every second year to U.S. lawmakers "whose voting records support legislation which strengthens and defends the political, economic and social system upon which the United States has grown." The organization's board includes former President Herbert Hoover; Edgar Eisenhower; ACA Chairman, Adm. Ben Moreell; and former Navy Secretary Charles Edison.

Manned-Bomber Need Proved

While Astronaut Gordon Cooper was being cheered by the multitudes in the Nation's Capital last week, Sen. Barry Goldwater made some acute observations on "Gordo's" orbit.

The senator, a reserve major general in the Air Force, said what the flight really demonstrated was the necessity for keeping the manned bomber as an integral part of our defense system. The failure of the automatic system, he noted, "meant the space craft had to be operated manually."

The American people, said Goldwater, saw the "failure of those 'black boxes' installed in his spacecraft to assure re-entry." But the Pentagon whiz-kids want to replace our manned bombers entirely with missiles controlled by these very same "black boxes," the senator charged. "We have seen," he said, "a dramatic example of what would happen if our entire defense system was based entirely upon the 'black boxes' which control the missiles. We have also seen a demonstration of human judgment based on experience which no system of electronic gear can replace."



Au H₂O
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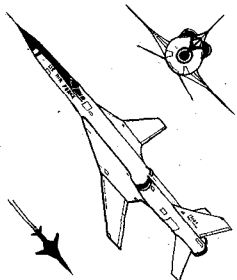
Bob Malcolm of 1620 West Central Road, Mount Prospect, Ill., wanted to tell his friends who is his favorite candidate for 1964.

So he made up a few metal bumper plates like the one above, lettered with two chemical formulae. As soon as they saw it, scores of his friends wanted it. Then it caught on like wildfire among high school and college students. Malcolm began ordering in quantities and the Green Duck Co. agreed to distribute them. The bumper stickers are now a common sight in Chicago and are spreading to other cities.

What does the bumper plate say? Ask any high school student!

Democratic Shakedown?

Bubbling out of the TFX cauldron is another story that may soon erupt onto the front pages—the news managers don't have their way. The newest facet concerns charges that the Democrats have used Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. as a shake-down artist for the Democratic party. Grumman, a New York-based corporation (Nassau County) which does a lot of government business, happens to be the major subcontractor for a huge hunk of the multi-billion dollar TFX contract.



What has kicked up the ruckus is an extraordinary letter, dated May 1, written on Grumman Corp. stationery and sent to Grumman's own subcontractors. Signed by Vice President J. B. Rettaliata, the letter urged Grumman subcontractors to place full-page ads costing a whopping \$3,000 per page in the Nassau (N.Y.) *Democratic County Journal*, a Democratic party publication of limited circulation. The *Journal* is to be circulated at the Democratic County Committee's \$100-a-plate annual dinner in Garden City on June 1.

Although the ads would have little intrinsic value to any company, the charges for them would fill party coffers in Nassau. It might also help the subcontractors since the Nassau party has a pipeline to the Administration, and the New Frontier can easily manipulate defense contracts.

Republicans charge that this Democratic tactic is more than heavy-handed. It is also, they say, flatly contrary to Title 18, Sec. 611, of the U. S. Code, which says: "Whoever, entering into any contract with the United States or any department or agency thereof . . . or promises expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution to any political party, committee, or candidate for public office . . . or whoever knowingly solicits any such contribution from any such person or firm, for any such purpose . . . shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both."

That Man in the Pentagon

The capital is indeed fickle. Last January, it liked a refrain then going around, "Sec. McNamara would make a good president." Today, it's considered a possibility (but not a probability) that some brave soul almost any day might proclaim with an air of great courage, "I will not turn my back on Robert S. McNamara."

Opinion has shifted sensationally against the secretary of defense in five months. Last January, he was praised by all pundits; then he was a "controversial" figure during April, with only tried-and-true New Frontiersmen defending him; today, even long-time admirers of the Kennedy Administration are saying uncomplimentary things about the secretary.

Thus, last week, nationally syndicated columnist Doris Fleson—a rather consistent defender of the New Frontier—in describing the Administration's problem of recruiting new talent in the government, mentioned the "crisis of morale" in the Pentagon following the sudden ousting of Adm. George Anderson as Navy chief of staff, the managed-news controversy and the continuing TFX wrangle. "Sec. McNamara has not established himself as a reliable friend of his own people [in the Pentagon] and they resent it," wrote Miss Fleson. She is the wife of

former Adm. Dan Kimball, one-time secretary of the Navy and former president of the Aerojet Co., and presumably has good sources both in and out of the Pentagon.

Also last week, Gen. S.L.A. Marshall, a military writer whose columns appear in liberal publications, wrote scathingly of the defense secretary in the ultra-liberal, pro-New Frontier *Washington Post*. He said, "McNamara has lost the confidence of the armed services" and there is "intense dissatisfaction" with him in Congress "due to the feeling that he has arrogated powers not properly his." General Marshall, a retired brigadier general, obviously dislikes those defenders of McNamara who picture him as battling a "military caste who would overthrow the principle of civilian control." Marshall replies: "That is an insult to average intelligence. There is no such issue in America; there has never been one. No one upholds that principle more stoutly than the officer body. But its members are opposed to the debauching of the principle and the substitution for it of absolute civilian domination in all matters strategic and tactical."

This journalistic general, so often admired in the liberal press, says the "hottest" topic of the day is not Alabama, nor space problems, nor Cuba, but "whether McNamara is fitted for his job." He goes on to ridicule those who say the secretary runs the Pentagon as he did Ford: "There is no analogy between keeping an armed establishment keyed up and morally prepared for its ultimate task and generating working harmony in an industrial system geared to the profit motive."

The liberal New York *Times* does not frontally chide Sec. McNamara as does the general. But, anent the ousting of Adm. Anderson after only two years on the JCS, the *Times*, in a May 18 editorial, significantly demands a 4-year tenure for members of the JCS.

Spotlight on Cuba

An interesting report is now being circulated by Communists abroad. According to *Human Events* listening posts in Europe, these Communists are saying the Warsaw powers expect a *detente* between the United States and Cuba, which may begin with the United States sending a charge d'affaires to Havana.

If Kennedy is re-elected in 1964, say the Poles, Castro will demand the return of Guantanamo, looking for the United States to evacuate in the same manner as the British and French have relinquished control over their bases in Cyprus and Algeria. Eventually, say these Polish diplomats, the United States will be expected to abandon military control over the Panama Canal.

Hungary

Last week on the floor of the Senate, some bitter, bi-partisan words were directed against the New Frontier's freshest concession to the Communists: the reversal of our long-standing policy of opposing Hungary's admission to the United Nations. Since 1956, when the "mellowing" Nikita Khrushchev ordered Russian tanks to roll over Hungary, the United States has opposed giving accreditation to Red Hungary's delegates.

This month, however, the State Department—in what members of Congress are privately calling a "doublecross"—has said it will not oppose accreditation to Red Hungary's delegation at the United Nations. The State Department has reversed U. S. policy even though America's minimal demands against the Kadar puppet regime have not been met: Soviet troops still prowl through the land, thousands of political prisoners still languish in jail.

It remained for Ohio Democrat Frank Lausche, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to indicate the reason for the State Department's radical shift in policy. According to Lausche, the *London Economist* forecast the change on May 10, 1962. The *Economist* said the Russians would only vote for "neutralist" U Thant as permanent secretary general if the United States would agree to shelve the Hungarian issue at the United Nations.

What has caused senators like Lausche even deeper consternation, however, is the continuing rumor that the United States definitely plans to supply Hungary with economic aid as well. A State Department spokesman told *Human Events* this might "come about in the fall." The prime mover behind these plans to salvage the economically ailing Red Hungarian regime is believed to be Walt Whitman Rostow, chairman of the State Department's policy planning council.



NOT MERELY GOSSIP

• Ike has denied he has had any part in promoting a presidential candidacy for Gov. George Romney of Michigan. He said anyone who said that "is just completely off his rocker." Two weeks ago, news stories were rife in Washington that the former president was part of a "king-makers" group anxious to push Romney because Rocky seemed out as a result of his remarriage.

• JFK continues to nullify his own efforts to softsoap businessmen by offering them jarring or jumbled ideas. Thus, to the Committee for Economic Development the President said there's no point in tax reduction which "just stimulates investment"; he said "demand" would spur investment, the old liberal idea that spreading more spending would stimulate consumer purchasing power, which would lift investment. Prominent tycoons left the meeting discouraged.



KENNEDY

• The U. S. Treasury sold a short-term bond of \$25 million to the Austrian government, payable in Austrian currency. This is another step—like recent issues of U. S. securities in the mark, lira and Swiss franc (see *Human Events*, May 11)—all illustrating the continued weakness of the U. S. dollar. Foreign governments and investors are worried about the dollar because of JFK's economic policies and the continuing deficits in our international balance of payments.

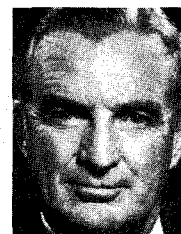
• The highly accurate Allen-Scott column revealed last week that at least "four wide-hatched Russian freighters have docked in Cuban ports and unloaded their cargoes under cover of darkness. . . These are the first armed Communist cargo vessels to appear in the Caribbean." The intelligence community in Washington recalls that the Soviets smuggled their missiles into Cuba last year in the same type of wide-hatched freighters. Also last week, GOP National Chairman William Miller said that "fresh intelligence" indicates the Soviets are building a heavily armed naval base at Banes, on the northeastern tip of Cuba.



MILLER

• Foreign aid administrator David E. Bell has vigorously opposed suggestions by some lawmakers to cut down on U.S. participation in the U.N. Special Fund. While that agency has been busily approving funds for Communist Cuba and Poland, Bell told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last month that the free world gets "more out of the Special Fund than it has put in."

• In a background briefing to lawmakers, the State Department's Director of Intelligence and Research, Roger Hilsman, has pooch-pooched proposals by Sen. Stuart Symington and Barry Goldwater to bomb Red guerrilla supply centers in North Viet Nam. These centers, say Asian military experts, provide the life-blood for Communist guerrillas in neighboring Laos and South Viet Nam. Hilsman also mentioned no plans to unleash South Vietnamese guerrillas to carry the fight to the north, although many in the Pentagon feel this is necessary to win the war.



SYMINGTON

Startling Revelation From 'Muzzling' Hearings

Syndicated columnist Ralph de Toledano has unearthed some shocking information that was buried in the report of the Senate Armed Services subcommittee investigation into the "muzzling" of the military. A leading journalistic expert on communism and a noted author—his latest book, *The Greatest Plot in the World*, dealing with the Russian pilfering of our A-bomb secrets, is soon to be published—de Toledano quotes Brig. Gen. S.L.A. Marshall, whom he describes as "highly respected by his peers" and "considered a model of moderation by the liberal-labor coalition."

Testified Gen. Marshall:

"I have, of course, run into Communists in our uniform overseas, even in my own outfit. I had one officer—two officers—who had to be kept in cold storage. I could not let them see any classified papers. . .

"In the battle of North Korea you will find one incident, and I don't think it has ever been revealed. But there was one company that folded, one only, in the 25th Division. The captain who surrendered his company had been long suspected as a Communist by the people around him." (p. 1287 of the hearings.)

As de Toledano commented:

"In a war against a Communist enemy, an officer suspected of Communist loyalties was permitted to take his company into battle and to surrender it to the North Korean Reds. In the same war, officers were kept in cold storage because they were considered disloyal. If, in a time of actual hostilities, Communists and sympathizers were not weeded out, what is the situation today? This is a question

Gen. Marshall does not answer and the Senate subcommittee barely scratched.

"I do not blame Gen. Marshall for not summarily sending the suspect officers, with their security files, back to Washington with a recommendation that they be dishonorably discharged. Had he done so, the American Civil Liberties Union would have fired off a petition to the Supreme Court, the bleeding hearts would have set up a 24-hour vigil in front of the White House and the Fund for the Republic would have allotted half a million dollars for a study of blacklisting in the Army."

JFK'S POPULARITY—Why all of this sudden preoccupation with President Kennedy's popularity? First, we get a snow job on how popular he is in the United States. Then we are treated to an article on his worldwide popularity. What is he running for? President of the world? Of course he is popular. So is Santa Claus.—From a letter to the *Dallas Morning News*.

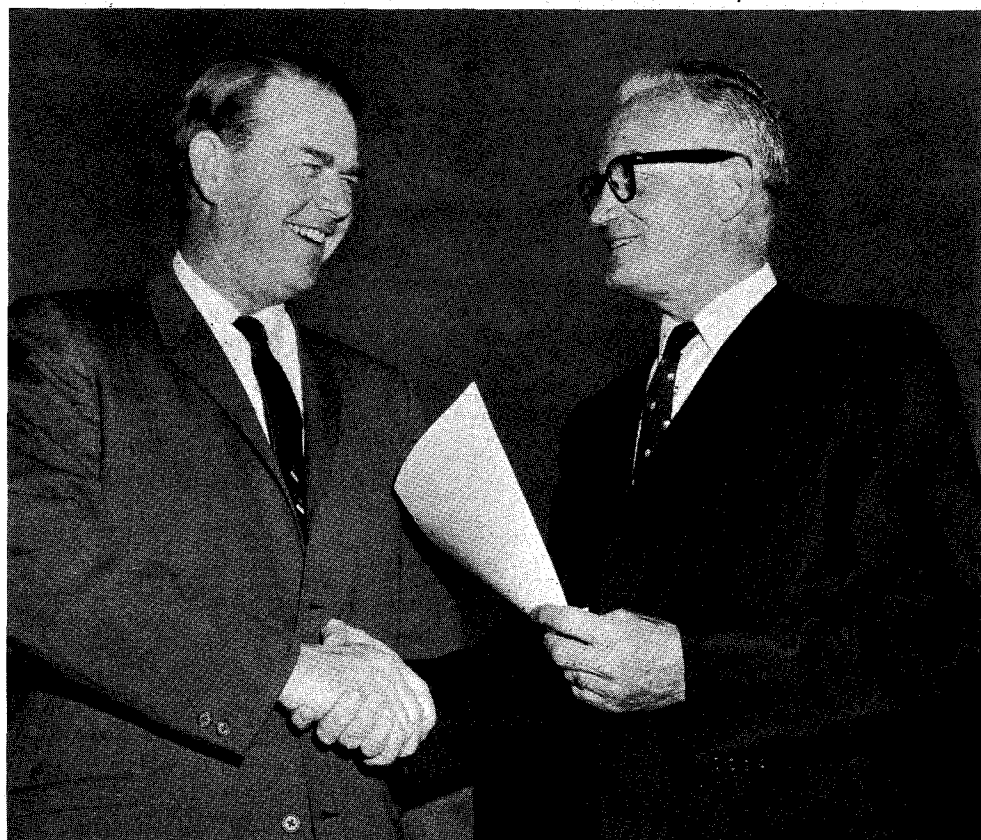
PLUMBICARE—A constituent of Representative Howard W. Robison (R.-N. Y.) suggests that since the Administration's medicare program for senior citizens is again being promoted "we should start considering the plumbicare proposal." He explains that plumbicare "is a plan by which we can save through Social Security for our old age plumbing bills" and adds: "If we can secure passage of plumbicare, the way will be clear for electricare, autocare, TV-care, and the ultimate in the welfare state: embalmicare."

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OKLAHOMA STATE GOP URGES GOLDWATER TO RUN

Oklahoma Gov. Henry Bellmon congratulates Barry Goldwater after the senator had been presented with an Oklahoma Republican party resolution urging him to try for the 1964 GOP nomination. The resolution, presented by Gov. Bellmon to Sen. Goldwater on May 9 in Washington, D. C., reads in part, "... be it resolved: That this Convention urge and request Senator Goldwater to place himself, his talents and his name before the Republican National Convention in 1964 as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President."

Only the Responsible

Speakers on the Campus

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

The University of Cincinnati has arrived at what everyone hopes will be a workable formula for determining the selection of off-campus speakers.

The UC board of directors has refrained from creating any screening procedure. Instead, the matter will be left to the good judgment of the official faculty adviser assigned to each of UC's student organizations. If the judgment is prudently exercised, there should be few, if any, problems in the future; if it is not, it is altogether possible that the university administration will be called upon by the community to take another look at the problem.

It seems to us that the key to the university's position on the subject is contained in these words of President Walter C. Langsam: "Before offering its facilities, its mantle of dignity and its publicity value to a proposed speaker, the university, through the inviting student group and its faculty adviser, has an obligation to make reasonably sure that the proposed speaker . . . may be expected to contribute to the education objectives of the institution."

This assertion, we believe, puts the whole question of academic freedom back into proper perspective.

The standard, traditional definition of "academic freedom" runs like this: "Freedom of a teacher, especially a college or university professor, to express the truth as he sees it."

This, we submit, is a far cry from the twisted and distorted concept of "academic freedom" advanced by those who aspire seemingly to see a Communist on every campus. They would have us believe that academic freedom is the right of anyone—be he a Soviet agent, a seditionist, a pornographer or an ordinary crackpot—to be heard on the campus of his choice, and the corresponding right of the student to listen to any and all of these sundry characters and then to make up his own mind.

The late Prof. Richard M. Weaver of the University of Chicago put it well when he wrote: "The person entitled to academic freedom has never been an irresponsible spouter of opinion. Indeed, he is not a dealer in opinion at all, but a professor of demonstrable knowledge. For the teacher entitled to voice his findings freely, two things can be thought of as touchstones: a special capacity to acquire knowledge and a conscience which keeps him close to his findings, so that what he says is at the opposite pole from propaganda."

In Professor Weaver's mind, Communists simply do not qualify. They can, he wrote, "be ruled out summarily because they are not free to teach the truth as they find it. They are bound by the dictates of the party line, which tells them a priori what views to hold, what ideas to propagate. They are not exercising academic freedom, and they are not entitled to its prerogatives."

The crux of Professor Weaver's analysis of the problem is that the true scholar—and our university and college professors are presumed to be just that—knows the difference between the legitimate search for knowledge and the enslavement of reason.

It is on this same conviction that the University of Cincinnati is now resting its reputation.

NEW FRONTIER CAR—Charles Lombard, administrative assistant to Rep. James Cleveland (R.-N. H.), has come up with a suggested design for a "New Frontier Sports Car for 1963."

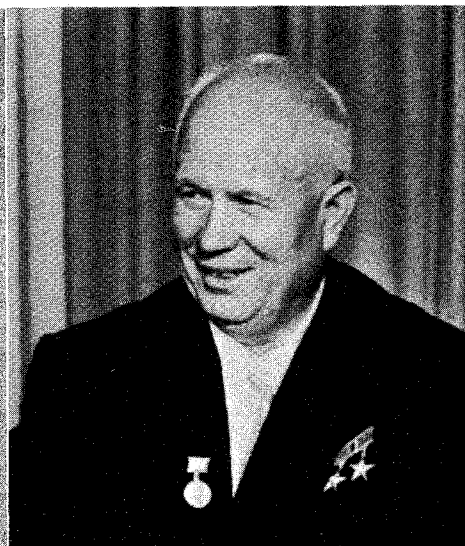
He says it would have a rose-tinted windshield, by Salinger & Co.; a Skybolt hood ornament; a Sylvester cooling system with eight-quart hogwash capacity; turn signals (left only); a Bobby Kennedy overdrive and a new car manual and driving-instructions booklet labeled "Top Secret."—From the *Washington Daily News*.

Liberal Line:

'U. S. Must Help Khrushchev'

BEWARE! BEWARE!

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN



The rumors emanate from Italian circles that Khrushchev is having trouble maintaining himself in power in the Kremlin, and a shudder immediately courses through the capitals of the West. A strange thing, this very palpable fact that democratic, capitalist statesmen tremble lest the man who has sworn to bury them should lose his place. The fear, as George Sokolsky used to put it, is that an "Albanian"—meaning a man who would immediately set Russian troops to marching on West Berlin—might take over in Moscow. So we try to settle for what seems to be the lesser evil.

The result of doing our collective best to keep Khrushchev in power is an almost incredible softness in Western foreign policies and in Western political thinking in general. A liberal weekly, *The New Republic*, can print an accusation that the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency actually plotted

and helped carry out the assassination of dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, which is interesting, if true. But perish the thought that anybody working out of the United States might try by direct means to get rid of Castro.

Russian troops in Havana might get hurt in any revolutionary melee, and if Khrushchev were to abandon his men in Cuba, the hard-line "Albanians" in the Kremlin might stage a *coup d'etat*. So, Washington invokes our neutrality to make it difficult for Cuban patriots to stage raids on Castro shipping from British Bahaman bases—a queer construction of the law by a nation that allowed arms to go to Castro in the first place and, later, gave at least tacit support to the abortive invasion at the Bay of Pigs.

Coincident with our accommodation of Khrushchev in Cuba is the move to establish a "hot wire" that will

enable the White House to communicate directly with the big boss in the Kremlin. The excuse is that swift, person-to-person talk might serve to keep a ticklish situation from degenerating into nuclear war. The theory behind this is that Khrushchev will always remain amenable to friendly reason.

Since a "hot wire" is a piece of machinery, it is neutral in itself. Being neutral, it could be used for any purpose; from blackmail and bluff to complete and utter deception. What if we had had a "hot wire" to Tokyo in December of 1941? A Japanese government, bent on masking the true intent of the militarists, would assuredly have cooed soft blandishments over the wire until the time had come for the strike at Pearl Harbor. For domestic purposes, Khrushchev has repudiated the cult of the "leader" Stalin, but so far as the outer world is concerned he has never denounced

Stalin's statement that "honest diplomacy is like dry water, a contradiction in terms."

Is it likely that he would use a "hot wire" to help keep the peace if he were actually bent on war? Or, if he is bent on peace, would he use the wire in a way that might result in the West preserving the peace on its own terms?

One would like to believe that Khrushchev can continue to be moved as an "Albanian" or a Mao Tse-tung partisan in the Kremlin could never be. But then one thinks back to the days of Munich, or to the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese ambassador was assuring Secretary of State Cordell Hull of Tokyo's peaceful intentions. And instinctively one cries out, "Beware, beware!"

Softness on our part has seldom been interpreted as it has been meant.

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REP. SNYDER

"Show me how the budget can be cut," challenged big-spend Congressman Roman Pucinski (D.-Ill.). Freshman Congressman Gene Snyder (R.-Ky.) replied a half day later with a list of 66 places to look. *Human Events* believes a hundred thousand examples could easily be found—representing at least \$25 billion in waste. Listed on these two pages are 27 of the needless expenditures which Rep. Snyder compiled.

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 142.)

I have been asked for some examples of places where federal spending can be cut. May I suggest that potential spending in any of the fields hereinafter listed are examples of past spending which might well bear scrutiny to see if any of these appear in the projected budget submitted to this Congress.

This list does not include losses incurred by the federal government due to its business activities in some fields wherein the government is in direct competition with private enterprise.

- An item of \$9,483,000 for redevelopment of an Oklahoma lake as a tourist center given under the Administration's area redevelopment program.

- Studies by the National Institutes of Health provided for:

Indian caste cohesiveness and personality development	\$ 7,820
Empirical tests of a theory of interpersonal behavior	17,250
Alcohol used in a changing Navaho community	1,996

Juvenile delinquency in Japanese-American population	\$50,180
Studies of silent thinking	26,565
Behavior and physiological concomitants of dreaming ...	20,700
The social role of aging wild ungulate	8,205
The ontogeny of English phrase structure	2,100
A stereotactic atlas of the beagle brain	9,775
Blood groups genetics of Southampton Island Eskimos	11,500
Oral health of Icelandic peoples	14,030
Investigation of information contained in echoes	13,837
Studies of disease in a giant snail	20,092
Role of behavior of frontal monkeys	15,998
Student culture and intellectual development	43,613
Travel of synthetic detergents with percolating water	20,991
Emergent leadership among the New Guinea Tolai	1,251
Mental age, IQ, sex and divergent thinking	2,227
The establishment and maintenance of a monkey colony ...	13,816
A suicidal referral demonstration	100,215
Red tuna and yellow fat disease in the cat	19,965

Premarriage counseling	\$14,403
The skilled clinicians assessment of personality	94,587
Social space as bicomunication	21,616
Longitudinal growth studies on anomalies of the head	23,712
Appointment breaking in a pediatric clinic	18,000
Initiation and support of a colony of baboons	61,985
(Sen. Paul H. Douglas [D.-Ill.] <i>Congressional Record</i> , July 20, 1962, p. 13325.)	

- The National Science Foundation, an independent agency of the federal government, has provided a total grant of \$78,000 to conduct turtle studies to find out what makes them tick.

- A grant of \$1.25 million was given for a 6-year study of the affectional relationship of an infant monkey and its mother.

- Ten thousand dollars was given for a tour of the U.S. defense plants by a Communist Polish official—brought over from Poland under educational and cultural exchange program by State Department in 1962.

- Plant explorers sent on a 30-month trip to the Kingdom of Nepal to look for specimens—particularly for those that are especially ornamental. (Department of Agriculture announcement, Sept. 17, 1962.)

- Foreign aid funds used in Kenya, Africa, for purchase of extra wives for government officials. (Hearings, part 2, p. 289; hearings, Foreign Operations Appropriations for 1962, House committee.)

- Splendid new sports stadium built in an African country with primitive roads to get to it. (Statement by Eugene R. Black, World Bank President, Sept. 18, 1962.)

- A Federal Housing Administration aide, fired for gambling, is rehired by the Alliance for Progress and sent to Caracas, Venezuela, at a salary of \$17,030 per year. (Hearings, part 2, p. 131, Foreign Operation Appropriations for 1963.)

- Greek government appealed to its wheatgrowers to curb the growing of wheat to spur U.S. aid and then suggested the acreage be placed in cotton, competing with U.S. cotton. (Hearings, part 2, p. 161.)

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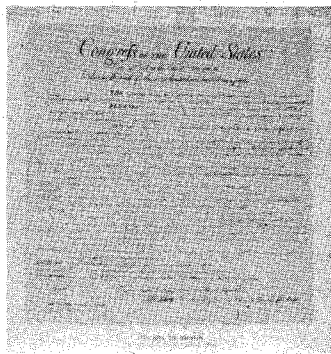
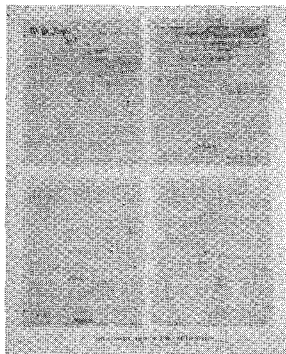
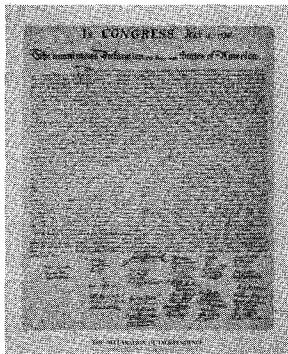
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Cut Spending

NYDER (R-Ky.)

• Of the 24 countries sending delegates to the so-called neutral Belgrade Conference in September 1961, 23 are receiving U.S. economic assistance and 13, military assistance in fiscal year 1962. In fiscal year 1963, economic assistance is programmed for 22 countries and military assistance for 13. Section 112 of last year's appropriation act stated:

It is the sense of Congress that in the administration of these funds, great attention and consideration should be given to those nations which share the view of the United States of the world crises.

Those words were almost exactly the same as those used by President Kennedy when he signed the authorization bill. Among the nations at that conference were Cuba, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Guinea and Indonesia. (Hearings, part 2, p. 206; Hearings, Foreign Operations Appropriations for 1963, House committee.)

• Foreign funds spent to build superhighways in countries where there are few, if any, automobiles. (Hearings, part 2, p. 288.)

(25) A luxury yacht complete with air conditioning and gold wallpaper

furnished a millionaire emperor at the cost of \$3.1 million. Yacht called a training ship. (Hearings, part 2, p. 329.)

• Funds spent for troughs for camels. (Hearings, part 2, p. 289.)

• Funds spent for suits for Greek undertakers. (Hearings, part 2, p. 289.)

• Agreement between Morocco and the United States gives Morocco the U.S. bases—worth millions of dollars—by the end of 1963. One base now occupied by Russian personnel and Russian MiG planes. Yet we are substituting an aid program which, according to the under secretary of state for African affairs, stated that aid to this country "would be judged like every other country." (Hearings, part 2, pp. 313 and 314; hearings, Foreign Operations Appropriations for 1963, House committee.)

• Southern Rhodesia has an agriculture school with 9 to 11 pupils as part of the aid program and yet has 5 professors, more buildings than they can use and everything else for a large school. (Hearings, part 2, p. 326.)

One Example: 1,000 Useless TV Sets

One thousand 23-inch television sets, at a total cost of \$400,000, were ordered for use in community education programs in underdeveloped overseas areas where there was no electrical power supply. (House Foreign Operations Subcommittee Report No. 2436, Part 1, Sept. 19, 1962)

• Countries buying jet planes in Africa with aid money without proper facilities or business. Ghana has its own airline, all aircraft standing dead at the airport. (Hearings, part 2, p. 327.)

• In Liberia, independent since 1847, where there is a great deal of poverty and misery, a \$10-million palace is being built for the President, despite the fact that the present palace practically equals the U. S. White House. Through fiscal year 1962, Liberia has received over \$40 million in foreign aid and around \$250 million for development loans. (Hearings, part 2, p. 360.)

• Cambodia given enough rifles so that each man had two rifles apiece. (Hearings, part 2, p. 493.)

• In Lebanon, at the stock breeding farm furnished by U.S. funds, there were nine stalls to each bull. Lebanon is one of the wealthiest countries in that area. (Hearings, part 3, p. 278.)

• India, which has received a total amount of about \$4 billion in U.S. aid, is now negotiating to buy a

Russian MiG aircraft plant. (Hearings, part 3, p. 383.)

• Indonesia, to whom the United States gave \$44 million in aid in the last half of 1960, bought up \$24.9 million of U.S. gold in 1960. (Hearings, part 3, p. 607.)

• The Cambodian highway, paid for by the United States—to cost \$15 million (Hearings, Foreign Operations Appropriations for 1963, House committee), was so badly planned and built that it resulted in a cost of \$32 million and now must be further repaired at an additional cost of \$2.7 million. (Hearings, part 3, p. 636.)

• In Taiwan, Nationalist China, a sawmill was built in the mountains with U.S. aid; then it was learned it would not saw the type of logs produced there. (Hearings, part 4, p. 714.)

• Four hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars granted by the United States to bring Japanese labor leaders to this country. (Hearings, part 3, p. 811; hearings, Foreign Operations Appropriations for 1963, House committee.)

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Urban Renewal Cost: \$2 TRILLION? This is 20 times JFK's expenditures for one year.

By KEN THOMPSON

In the Dallas Morning News

Why it is, no one could tell you. But it seems to be almost inevitable that whenever a cockeyed scheme fails, its promoters are quick to explain that the failure was the result of limits on its scope and costs. If only the program were bigger and more expensive, it would work.

A typical, if somewhat ridiculous, example of this kind of thinking is contained in a report put out by a Washington-based organization, the National Planning Association (NPA).

The report, written by the association's staff economist, Peter Wagner, concedes that urban renewal projects in the past have met with indifferent success, a painless way of saying that they have been dismal failures.

Mr. Wagner maintains that the fault was in the limited approach of the programs, and that to be truly successful, urban renewal and development must be undertaken on the broadest possible scale.

Just what is meant by the "broadest possible scale"? We almost hesi-

tate to explain, because you wouldn't believe it. We didn't until the NPA's report was read and reread several times.

Mr. Wagner calls for a comprehensive, 20-year program of urban renewal and development emphasizing slum clearance and public housing as well as transportation, but touching on education, welfare and recreational services.

How much would all this cost? Sit tight. The figure Mr. Wagner suggests is liable to knock you off balance. Over 20 years, the cost would be \$2,133,600 million. That's right, more than \$2 trillion (not billion or million). We rechecked the figures several times.

This represents 12 per cent (slightly more than one-eighth) of the estimated total gross national product for the next 20 years. It would add up to more than \$100 billion per year, which is more than the federal government is now spending annually

on everything from agricultural subsidies to Zeus missiles.

Where will this money come from? Surprisingly, not all of it would come out of the federal till. Maybe somebody has told the National Planning Association that the U. S. Treasury is already more than \$300 billion in the red.

According to Mr. Wagner's study ("fantasy" would, perhaps, be a better word), the federal government would have to put up only \$100 billion over the 20-year period.

State and local governments, however, would be tapped for \$500 to \$700 billion. And the "private sector"—a favorite expression for these birds who seem to be embarrassed whenever the term "private enterprise" is used—would be expected to cough up \$1.4 to \$1.5 trillion (that's right, trillion).

But this contribution by the "private sector," of course, wouldn't be used for the building of any kind of private industrial plants, Mr. Wagner is careful to note, which makes one

wonder why the private-public distinction is of any real importance.

If the government is going to spend the money anyway, it might just as well take it out in taxes—the whole \$2,133,600,000,000 of it.

An interesting sidelight of this report is the fact that its author has chosen to justify the necessity of his dream-world project by claiming that it would solve our unemployment problem.

Even if that were true, it would surely be much cheaper to pay executive salaries to all those who couldn't—or wouldn't—find jobs for themselves. We are already doing that, and it doesn't cost \$100 billion a year—yet.

But according to his own claims, Mr. Wagner's project wouldn't begin to solve the unemployment problem. His own guess—probably stretched considerably—is that the 20-year project would create three million new jobs.

Today, in order to keep up with the normal increase in the labor market, we already have to provide nearly 30 million new jobs. The three million clearly isn't going to solve the problem.

Even if it would, the cost is ridiculously prohibitive. A \$2,133,600,000,000 program to create three million jobs comes to more than \$700,000 per job. Estimates vary, but private industry is able to create new jobs at a cost of approximately \$30,000 in capital investment per job.

Even John Kenneth Galbraith and Arthur Schlesinger Jr., that moonstruck tag-team from Cambridge, probably wouldn't take this NPA scheme seriously. Or would they?

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With De Gaulle



France Comes First

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Secretary of State Dean Rusk returns from Paris still sniffing at President de Gaulle like a skunk at a garden party. And the White House clan all protest the odor he tosses into their Big Think.

Now statesmanship has the function of foreseeing problems before they arise. The worst possible reflection on statesmanship is to notice that it is repeatedly surprised. Surprise. Surprise.

Yet the Communists always seem to be surprising the New Frontiersmen; Khrushchev keeps surprising them; the British, Canadians, West Germans, Southeast Asians, Nehru or the Dutch—everybody seems to keep surprising them. De Gaulle has plenty of company.

Why? Few, if any, world leaders have changed less throughout the past 24 years than de Gaulle. In fact, among those of influence that far back, only Sir Winston Churchill and

former President Herbert Hoover remain alive. If the New Frontiersmen don't know de Gaulle by now when will they come to know him?

They alibi their own confusions by petulantly picturing de Gaulle—morose, storklike and frigid—as so infatuated with the grandeur of France and of himself (*modesty in the New Frontier?*) that he is willing to scrap France's military dependency on them and everything else and go it alone. In short, bats in the Frenchman's belfry.

De Gaulle stupid? That will be the day. This difficult European discovered through the years, and the hard way, that when the chips are down other countries pay attention—first, to themselves. He insists that repeatedly when France thought she had some other nation's support, she didn't have it. He even admits (and once did so to me) that again and again when other countries thought they had France's support, they didn't have it.

We call this nationalism. De Gaulle calls it the rule of international life. And he as always—*always*—stated: "My aim is to do whatever may be possible to lift France into a position where we French can decide what is good for France and back it up."

He takes the long view. He knows alliances stand well under conditions of mutual self-interest. But when interests alter, alliances weaken. War friends often become enemies, and enemies friends, in the next convulsions.

Why, even within de Gaulle's lifetime—and ours—America's two largest allies in the last war are today our largest enemies: Russia and Red China. And we are now depending on all three erstwhile enemies to be our military friends: Germany, Italy and Japan.

De Gaulle's France lost millions of Frenchmen in three European

wars within four generations. The Russians, her World War I ally, fought and died in the Tannenberg swamps with futile courage. This ended France's much-vaunted and so costly ally. Italy was once neutral (1870), once France's ally (1914), then her enemy (1939) and is now her ally again. As for the United States, France is the only major country in all Western Europe with which we have never been at war.

In turn, there is in German history a visible tendency to vibrate between East and West. Nuremberg records indisputably prove that the Kremlin, at the beginning of the Stalin-Hitler nonaggression pact, forbade any doubts about Hitler's intentions.

Nazis bled France white. They even deployed there nearly 200,000 dissident Red Army soldiers who were enlisted in the German Army when taken prisoner on the Russian front. The French Resistance lost 105,000 French heroes—some 30,000 executed by the Germans and 75,000 who died in concentration camps. And neighboring Germany suffered 6,600,000 dead from all war causes on all fronts and at home. Yet, within only 18 years, the French-German alliance today is the closest in Europe.

Meanwhile, have you noticed how seldom de Gaulle is surprised?

"History is a lantern," he once told Andre Maurois. If the New Frontiersmen were able to do as much for the United States as de Gaulle has done in parlaying France into a decisive world position from such a weak base, maybe they'd be more justified in calling him stupid.

On the record, however, it's a little like Billy the Bowery snoozer looking down his nose at old Henry Ford.

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HUMAN EVENTS
YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

April 6, 1963 Washington, D. C. Vol. XXI No. 1

Senator Tower explains
THE ABC's OF CONSERVATISM
to a liberal Texas Editor

"It's time to take the profit out of business"
says Labor Boss Mike Quill

QUILL SPEAKS, NEW YORK CITY TREMBLES. His Transport Workers Union holds life and death powers over bus and subway transportation in New York City. A strike by TWU's maintenance workers could paralyze American and Pan American Airlines and the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. New York is not alone in feeling Quill's power. TWU's total membership of 135,000 includes members in 42 other cities. Quill vows to organize transport workers everywhere.

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The Incredible Mr. McNamara

By SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara is perhaps the greatest man for facts and figures ever to come on the Washington scene. Before committees of the Congress, for example, he can spout figures in an endless stream to support decisions he has made relative to the nation's weapons systems.

Because of this, it came as quite a surprise recently when officials of the General Accounting Office, the auditing agency for Congress, testified that the Department of Defense had made no independent cost estimates of the TFX program before selecting a contractor to build the controversial Air Force-Navy fighter plane.

The subject came up in the hearings of the Senate Investigations subcommittee because Defense Department officials told investigators that cost estimates of the Air Force on the project were unreliable. The Air Force figures comprised a review of competing bids on the two-service fighter

plane submitted by General Dynamics and the Boeing Co. before Secretary McNamara awarded the contract to General Dynamics.

Joseph Campbell, comptroller general of the United States and head of the General Accounting Office, told the investigating committee that his staff "found no independent or additional cost estimates (aside from those of the Air Force) covering the TFX program as a whole, and the secretaries have advised us that none exist."

Another witness, William Newman Jr., head of the GAO's defense accounting and auditing division, threw a little more light on the subject by describing a meeting that he and one of his colleagues had with Secretary McNamara when the cost estimates for TFX were discussed:

"We requested any information he would have at his level—that was prepared at his level—of cost estimates, due to the fact that he stated that the cost standards prepared by the Air Force were unrealistic.

"Secretary McNamara went back, way back to the beginning to give the story of the whole philosophy of the program and everything, but when it came time to really go to work on the records, we had access to anything we wanted. He stated that in the few instances that we discussed about certain of the problems involved, he had the figures in his head, indicating to us that he did not have them on paper."

What emerged from the testimony of the accounting officials was a picture of the Defense Department branding the Air Force estimates as "unreliable" while making no estimates of its own except in Sec. McNamara's head.

I suggest that if this is the way decisions are made in the Department of Defense, this nation is in danger of making some very serious errors on matters pertaining to the security of the United States and the defense of the entire free world.

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Khrush-Castro Outsmarted U. S.

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Now that Fidel Castro is spending the merry month of May in Moscow, we can just brace ourselves for the daily barrage of dead cats which will be flung at Uncle Sam's head.

"The Beard" will help prop up Khrushchev's suddenly shaky position in his own country. Castro can be depended upon to give Khrushchev full credit for having helped him set up a Communist state in the Western hemisphere. However, he'll discover before his visit is over just what Khrushchev expects further of him in return for the billion dollars he spent to get Cuba in his hands.

Ruby Hart Phillips, N. Y. Times correspondent in Cuba for 25 years until she was expelled by Castro in 1961, deplors the weakening of U. S. policy, the timidity of the professionals in government.

"Unless we remove Castro and communism from Cuba," she says, "we will lose all of Latin America."

Mrs. Phillips is no nine-day wonder, sounding off. She has been noted for years for her reliability and closed-mouth policy. She wrote facts for her paper, not fuzzy fiction about Cuba.

She writes a firsthand account of the almost day-to-day story of the Communist take-over of Cuba in a new book, *The Cuban Dilemma*. It is the story of Fidel Castro and his revolution which in three short years destroyed the economy of the once rich and prosperous island of Cuba, and made it the first military stronghold of the Communists in the Western hemisphere.

Mrs. Phillips always kept in touch with all the groups on both sides and since she always listened and never talked—never broke a confidence—she heard a lot.

She remarked that of the three groups opposing Batista, Castro's unit was the least important. No-

body was paying much attention to him, she said.

Even after Castro came into power in 1959, the other two strong anti-Batista groups joined the opposition against him.

It was too late, though. They were not able to prevail. During the time Castro was the least of the three revolutionary groups, and when nobody was paying much attention to him, he was strengthening his concealed Communist ties, preparing to liquidate all opposition with firing squads in approved Communist manner.

So once again, we have proof that the eccentric fellow no one takes seriously, the man with the funny mustache, like Hitler, or the funny beard, like Castro, is the ruthless dictator hiding his true intentions behind his clown's face and calculated foolish behavior.

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The Free Loaders

By PAUL HARVEY

"Crisis" in Wiscasset, Maine. The worm diggers have gone on strike. For 24 years they've been getting two cents a worm, two dollars a hundred. Now they want an increase, or they say they will stop work and collect their unemployment benefits.

In today's issues of our Chicago newspapers, there are many columns listing jobs that are looking for people. In weekend editions you'll find page after page of job opportunities, skilled, unskilled—all kinds.

Yet so far have we backslid, so far has our spirit of independence been supplanted by a philosophy of dependence on government, so much has our traditional character eroded away, that today, Illinois "welfare agencies" are threatening Chicago with "a gigantic crime wave" if relief checks are not forthcoming promptly.

President Lemuel Hunter of the Welfare Council of metropolitan Chicago says, "When people need food

and have no other way to get it, some of them will take it . . ."

No other way to get it? When there are thousands of help-wanted ads in Chicago newspapers . . . ?

Anybody can wash dishes. Anybody, if he has to eat, can mow lawns. I have.

This chronic complaint is not peculiar to Chicago. Parasitism has so infected our once-proud population that welfare rolls grow and grow and grow while restaurants can't hire busboys and for forty dollars a week plus meals!

Meanwhile, the U. S. Employment Service, which is supposed to help find employment for the unemployed, is spending most of its time getting other jobs for people who are already working.

I mean 60 per cent of all job placements through the USES last year were people "changing" from one job to another.

Most of those who aren't working aren't even looking. *It's time to fire the unemployed!*

Yet when an effort was made in that direction in Illinois, the sky fell down.

Public aid people said they'd gone through their budget and still had a quarter-million persons expecting some kind of state aid. When the legislature was reluctant to continue to hand out more and more millions, the reluctant legislators were called "cruel" . . . "inhuman" . . .

Now the professional Santa Clauses demand that the state appropriate more money for these freeloaders or else they threaten "a crime wave of gigantic proportions will sweep the state."

We haven't heard such a brazen demand for protection payoff since the days of Al Capone. "Fork up or look out!" "Pay up or get hurt!" "Divvy up or we'll blast you!"

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Rep. Brock Says 'No' to Pork

By FULTON LEWIS JR.



It takes political guts for a freshman congressman representing a marginal district to vote "No" on pork barrel legislation.

Particularly when that congressman is the first Republican to represent his district in 42 years. Particularly when unemployment is high and passage of that bill would mean jobs—building sewers and pumping stations and roads, 15 projects in all.

But Bill Brock, a 32-year-old businessman from Chattanooga, Tenn., did just that. Rejecting the advice of colleagues older and presumably wiser, Brock opposed the President's \$450-million emergency public works bill earlier this session. He explains why:

"For every dollar sent to Washington, Chattanooga residents would receive less than 75 cents back in the form of short-term public works projects. I feel strongly that the same amount of money spent for new industry and more jobs could go a long way toward solving unemployment problems."

Dark-haired Bill Brock, in Washington only a few months, is deeply distressed. "I have been tremendously disappointed," he told my associate, Bill Schulz, "in the number of congressmen whose only question about any legislation is: 'How many votes will it get me?'"

"My criterion is different: Can we afford it? Do we need it? Will it promote individual freedom and responsibility?"

Of the several score freshman congressmen now learning the Washington ropes, Brock has impressed leaders on both sides of the aisle as one of the most promising. He demonstrated why in a whirlwind campaign last year that frankly surprised GOP officials who had written off Tennessee's 3rd District as lost.

Republicans had not bothered to run a candidate in 1960, although Richard Nixon carried the district with something to spare. The evidence indicates a "deal" had been consummated by local politicians, leaders of both parties, to keep the seat Democratic.

Proceeding as if there were no deal, Brock began to work in November 1960, starting with a campaign nucleus of 30 people, aiming toward November 1962. There is no indication that he planned, at the time, to be the candidate.

By early 1962, Brock had decided to run. When a brash young liberal won the Democratic primary, defeating a middle-of-the-road incumbent, the scene was set for a bitter fight.

The two were divided on almost every issue: deficit spending, aid to Communist nations, federal aid to education.

When the ballots were tallied Brock had won an amazing victory. In a district where only 15 per cent of the voters are thought to be Republicans, Brock won 51.1 per cent of the vote.

Representing a marginal district, Brock has kept his ear close to the grass roots. He sees his constituents as alarmed by "do-nothing foreign policies" of the Administration. "They want leadership," he says. "They want victory in the Cold War and they're not getting it."

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OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

From the Nation's Press

Lunar—or Lunatic?

From the Chicago Tribune

In the reasons for doing it and the values to be gained from it, appropriating billions to put a man on the moon is comparable to public works projects during the depression of the '30s, according to Dr. Philip H. Abelson. "Science is being used increasingly as a 'front' for technological leaf-raking," he said recently at the University of Maryland. Dr. Abelson is editor of *Science*, the magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and director of the geophysics laboratory of the Carnegie Institution.

The ordinary citizen's awareness of rivalry with the Soviet Union and his awe and ignorance of advanced science cause him "to go along with national leadership" in big spending for space research, Dr. Abelson says. But the reasons for proposing such spending are, he contends, political rather than scientific.

In an editorial in *Science* magazine, Dr. Abelson cogently argues that "the manned lunar landing program" is without substantial justification. One after another, he knocks down the arguments advanced in support of this fantastically expensive undertaking.

The propaganda value of beating the Russians to the moon is "vastly overestimated," Dr. Abelson says. Any continuing value must be found in more substantial values than mere propaganda. Such values cannot be expected, he contends. Its remoteness makes the moon an impractical missile base or observation post for technical reasons, to say nothing of economic ones. Scientific "fallout" from the moon program is and will remain unimpressive. It has already been decided that the first lunar astronauts will not be scientists; unmanned devices can provide more scientific data than can uneducated observers on the moon, and at one per cent of the cost. Thus speaks Dr. Abelson.

As a further instance of political log-rolling, *Science* recently discussed the still unconcluded struggle about where to locate a proposed center for environmental health. Congressmen cannot agree whether to put it in the Washington area, as the public health service requests, or back in someone's home district. If the latter, who gets the plum?

As *Science* says, "The old tradition of the federal pork barrel has been reshaped, and congressmen now haggle over the location of scientific facilities with all the energy once spent in pursuit of rivers and harbors projects for their own districts."

Politicians wanting to spend and elect have learned earlier and more thoroughly than the rank-and-file voters that science, especially when invoked in the name of military defense, is a royal road into the public treasury. Unless the country heeds such warnings as those from Dr. Abelson and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, spendthrift politicians more and more will insincerely use "science" as a password to satisfy a genuine hunger for pork. The spending is likely to be far more real than any scientific or military value received from it.

Why Not Woo Castro?

From the New York Daily News

Out of his emergency foreign aid funds, President Kennedy recently gave \$19.7 million to Indonesia's dictator Sukarno (no first name, or so he says).

The object was to lure Sukarno away from his Communist pals in Moscow and Peking. If Sukarno isn't a Communist, he's so close to being one that you can't tell the difference.

So why stop with handing money to Sukarno?

Why not now go the whole hog and give Fidel Castro, oh, maybe \$20 million, in hope of wooing him away from N. S. Khrushchev, with whom he is currently buddy-buddying in Moscow?

There is just as much hope of luring Castro to our side as there is of bribing Sukarno to come on over. Why stop at halfway measures if we're going in for flinging the taxpayers' money around in obviously futile gestures?



Reds in Britain

From the Dallas Morning News

News from Britain lately has played up the growing strength of the Labor party and the increasing influence of its left wing. But another political phenomenon in Britain is even more ominous: the growth of the Communist party.

According to John Gollan, secretary general of the British Communist party, "there is now a party branch in every major university, and the new crop of graduates is strengthening our intellectuals."

Party membership in Britain multiplied more than sixfold during 1962, Gollan claims, from 5,400 to 34,000. The party expects to field at least

40 candidates in the next general election—the most in more than 10 years.

No one would suggest that the Communist party is about to take over Great Britain. But if Gollan's claims are true, its phenomenal growth last year at least explains the big increase in anti-American and nuclear-disarmament agitation.

The "ban-the-bomb" campaign is a favorite Communist issue. Knowing that the Communist party has expanded its operations in Britain explains why there are so many who would "rather be Red than dead." A lot of them are already Red.

Private Plan Best

From the Binghamton (N. Y.) Press

It is gratifying to realize that our lawmakers in Washington can be surprised by the benefits of free enterprise.

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee, hearing testimony on proposed tax legislation, were reportedly "astounded" by a report from executives of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The officials from Sears were testifying against proposals in President Kennedy's \$13.6-billion tax cut and reform bill. In particular, the Sears officials were critical of that section of the new tax bill that would, in general, increase taxes on individuals when they cash in a profit-sharing plan.

The tax experts in government have contended that profit sharing is a tax dodge enjoyed chiefly by high-income executives.

The Sears executives put that contention to rout. They affirmed that 92 per cent of the the Sears, Roebuck profit-sharing payments went to employees earning less than \$10,000 annually.

And then they dropped a blockbuster on the committee. Lawrence J. O'Connor, secretary and general counsel of Sears, said a study of the employees who retired in 1962 show how well profit sharing provides retirement benefits for Sears employees.

He revealed that a Sears, Roebuck & Co. employee who retired after 20 to 25 years of service received an average of \$63,400 in stock and cash; that an employee who worked 25 to 30 years withdrew an average of \$113,800.

They also said that 27,000 Sears workers quit or retired last year and took a total of \$194,000,000 out of the profit-sharing fund.

The proposed tax "reforms" would almost triple the income tax on such an employee's lifetime savings and investment in his firm's future.

As much as it must hurt some of the New Frontiersmen, all business practices are not bad. Private enterprise, working with dedicated and devoted employees, can provide benefits far in excess of government handouts—as Sears has proved.

Strangely enough—most Americans prefer it that way.

Federal Control of Cherry Pies?

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Sen. Philip A. Hart, (D-Mich.), complaining because a printed cherry pie label showed more cherries than were in the pie, is calling for that perennial remedy: federal regulation.

"I am going to ask the Food and Drug Administration to set some standard on how many cherries a pie should contain," he said.

More reasonable than establishing a "federal cherry pie" bureaucracy, however, is the remedy readily available to any citizen who doesn't like the label-pie cherry ratio: Just don't buy a second.

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

I think it is morally and ethically wrong for us at this time to follow a policy of deficit financing by which we enjoy material benefits to be paid for, plus, interest by our children and grandchildren.

—REP. GERALD R. FORD (R-MICH.)

Reciprocal Trade

By REP. WILLIAM G. BRAY (R-Ind.)

The theory of reciprocal trade is fine if the officials of our government will negotiate with the same ability, with the same national self-interest as do the other countries. But that certainly is not the spirit in which negotiations are being carried out today.

Freeman's Fiascoes

By REP. CRAIG HOSMER (R-Calif.)

In the B. F. (before Freeman) years, one of our most stable and successful farm products was soybeans. The production was selling out, at home and abroad. But now, Mr. Freeman has \$50-million worth of them in his bean bins. He has also piled up \$300-million worth of butter, cheese and dried milk in government warehouses. By August, cotton support at 32 cents per pound will account for an unprecedented 10 million bales in Freeman's warehouse stockpile. Certainly a new secretary of agricul-



ture would have to try awfully hard to beat this kind of record. But if Freeman would only quit, we might all hope that the new man would not try so hard.

Deficit Spending

By REP. ALBERT W. WATSON (D.-S. C.)

If deficit spending is such a wonderful stimulant to business and to increased national income, why has the course which we have followed with reckless abandon for so long failed to provide funds for some reduction in our national debt?

JFK's Blindness

By REP. BRUCE ALGER (R-Tex.)

What we really need is a firmly announced, clearly understood foreign policy that re-establishes the Monroe Doctrine and U.S. sovereignty. This posture the world would understand and would respect and honor. This posture, I am now convinced, President Kennedy can neither understand nor assume.



Red Enemy

By REP. LOUIS C. WYMAN (R.-N.H.)

The Kennedy Administration just does not realize that communism is the mortal enemy of the United States and seeks to destroy us.

Government Cover-Ups

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R-Ohio)

Every day I am impressed with the difficulty of getting honest information from government sources. The cover-ups are fantastic. The game of semantics is employed to the ultimate. . . . I asked a government agency twice [recently] about a public official who was serving in an advisory capacity. Twice I got the reply that he was "serving his government without salary." Finally, I wrote and specifically asked if he was getting (1) any consultant fees, (2) per diem expenses or (3) travel expenses. Pinned down, they answered back that this official received \$5,190 last year for 86.5 days of "consulting work at \$60.00 per day" as well as \$3,976.48 in travel and \$1,408 in per diem at \$16 per day. Yes, tenacity pays off! I'm catching on to their ways.



other nation in the world. Only recently, the United States has agreed to grant Brazil \$500 million in foreign aid as a cap-stone to the \$1.9 billion the United States had previously extended. Instead of offering more monetary aid, why did not the United States offer to trade American wheat for Brazilian coffee? Communist Poland needs wheat. Customarily, Russia supplies wheat to Poland. On April 15, it was announced that 65,550 tons of American wheat is going to Poland. In the meantime, Russia concluded a 5-year, \$600-million trade agreement with Brazil under which Russia trades Russian wheat for Brazilian coffee. What effect have these multi-national transactions had upon the United States and her taxpayers? American taxpayers are \$500 million poorer. The government still has surplus wheat in its storage bins. The American consumer will continue to pay high prices for Brazilian coffee. Communist Poland will enjoy cheap American wheat. Russia will not have to supply Poland with wheat. Instead, Russia can ship wheat to Brazil and Russian consumers will enjoy cheap Brazilian coffee.



Senate and House

By REP. O. CLARK FISHER (D.-Tex.)

Sen. Barry Goldwater didn't lose any friends in the House last week when, in a press conference, he took a poke at the Senate and had something nice to say about the House! The Senate, he said, has become "irresponsible—you can get anything through the Senate." He went on to say that the House of Representatives has become "the responsible organ."

Fewer Laws

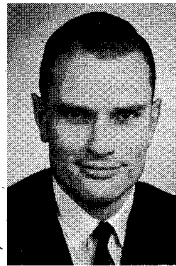
By REP. JOE M. KILGORE (D. Tex.)

Sometimes Congress can better serve the people by killing a bill or letting it die painlessly than by passing it into law.

Hungarian Murderers

By REP. WILLIAM STINSON (R-Wash.)

I am strongly opposed to the resumption of diplomatic relations with the murderers of the Hungarian freedom fighters during the 1956 revolution. I am opposed to opening the way for taxpayers' money to be poured into Hungary for the support of Khrushchev's puppet. This move by the United States could once again be used as persuasive propaganda on the millions locked behind the Iron Curtain to indicate that the United States is willing to condone and coexist with the oppressors of freedom.



Employment Morality

By REP. E. Y. BERRY (R.-S. D.)

With 4.1 million unemployed, there is need for all job placement activities that can be mustered. There are 4,500 federal employment offices in the nation spending \$160 million annually, supposedly to help the unemployed find jobs. It seems, however, that much of their effort is spent in driving private employment services out of the field. The Labor Department was questioned about its competition with private industry. Their reply: "There is a moral question of whether a man should have to pay to find a job." *If there is a question of "morality" about paying a finder's fee for a job, what about those who pay hundreds to union bosses for the privilege of "keeping" a job?*



Selling Freedoms

By REP. THOMAS B. CURTIS (D.-Mo.)

Don't ever think that if we sell others' freedoms down the river our freedom will remain intact.

Foreign Aid

By REP. RICHARD H. POFF (R.-Va.)

The U.S. government has a \$2.1-billion investment in surplus wheat. Brazil is in urgent need of wheat. Brazil produces more coffee than any other nation in the world. The United States consumes more coffee than any

Informed Voters

By REP. E. A. CEDERBERG (R.-Mich.)

A factory worker can push the buttons of an industrial machine with little knowledge of the technology behind the machine. But if he pushes the buttons of a voting machine without knowledge of American history and government, our nation is in danger.

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How to Create Jobs

Why Kennedy's Methods

Will Not Work

By PROF. HANS SENNHOLZ

Chairman, Economics Dept., Grove City (Pa.) College



New Yorkers line up for their unemployment checks.

To alleviate the ever-growing problem of unemployment, a judicious administration would have to reverse practically all of the Kennedy labor policies. The new policies would have to be the very opposite of the Kennedy course of action.

In his manpower message to Congress, Mr. Kennedy reiterated his full-employment program: (1) "Tax reduction," he said, "will provide the single strongest push possible to move the economy toward achievable full employment." This tax reduction is to be accompanied by the biggest government spending in U. S. history, \$98.8 billion in the coming year.

(2) The pending Youth Employment Act is supposed to provide jobs for out-of-work and out-of-school teenagers.

(3) The Administration aid-to-education measure is allegedly necessary to help equip workers with the skills needed both to keep pace with present requirements and to prepare for future requirements.

(4) The unemployment insurance system should be strengthened to provide more adequate protection on a permanent basis, and the benefits should be improved and extended to new groups of workers.

(5) Although this point is not stated expressly, it nevertheless emerges from the report on the favorable trends of employment in the public sector. Between 1956 and 1962, the increase in employment by federal, state and local governments averaged 285,000, and is rising. In order to create employment, the President is likely to give additional employment on federal payrolls.

This program is revealing, perhaps too much so for comfort, of the New Frontier's general theory of economics. Its very terminology exhibits a frightening predilection for regimentation and collectivization. The term "labor force" is borrowed from military terminology to describe an organized body of persons combined for joint action. It implies deployment of labor corps and armies towards certain objectives under central control and leadership. While such a terminology may well serve to describe the organization of a military force or the economic structure of a Communist society, it has no place in a free economy in which millions of individuals pursue their own objectives with freedom of choice in production as well as consumption.

But regardless of terminology, is the Kennedy program actually capable of alleviating the problems of unemployment? Except for the Frontiersmen, economists generally agree that it is not.

Employment is a price and cost phenomenon. As long as your productivity exceeds—or at least equals—the total costs of your employment, which include wages, fringe benefits and employers' contributions to all your welfare funds, you need to fear no unemployment.

Unemployment arises only when labor is priced out of the market, that is, if government or labor unions

coercively raise wage rates above productivity rates. A person becomes unemployable as soon as he is supposed to earn more than he produces. This is why the minimum wage laws, which aim to raise the employment costs of the least productive workers, have destroyed the jobs of millions of unskilled workers, including teenagers. This also explains why the strongholds of labor unions, which continuously increase employment costs, are also the centers of unemployment.

Increased Spending?

President Kennedy's full-employment program indeed touches upon the causes of unemployment. But instead of reducing or removing them, it tends to make them worse. Take, for instance, the proposed tax reduction accompanied by greater government spending. The federal government has three channels of revenue: taxing, borrowing, inflating the people's currency. The funds it spends must first be taken from the people through any one of

Youth Corps Fallacy

"It is estimated that the annual expenditures in the youth corps will amount to at least \$4,000 per youth. This compares with an annual cost of \$1,300 for tuition and support of a student at my college, Grove City College. While the youth corps expenditures are 'free' to members, college expenses are often hard-earned by students or parents. The youth corps will thus provide a strong incentive for dropping out of school and joining the ranks of unemployed teenagers."

—Hans Sennholz

these three channels of revenue. If the government reduces its reliance on one, it logically relies increasingly on the other two. If, for instance, it reduces the taxes, it must all the more rely on borrowing the peoples' savings, in which case it will consume their liquid capital and, above all, deprive producers of loan funds for expansion and modernization. Or, it must all the more rely on inflation, which imposes a silent tax on all savers and moneyholders.

Youth Corps?

President Kennedy's full employment program also relies on the pending Youth Employment Act which is supposed to provide jobs for out-of-work and out-of-school teenagers.

This Kennedy employment method is taken from the armory of collectivism. Unemployed youth is to be organized in government corps under governmental control, education and, possibly, political indoctrination. Their effects can be no other than more unemployment. It is estimated that the annual expenditures will amount to at least \$4,000 per youth. This compares with an annual cost of \$1,300 for tuition and support of a student at my college, Grove City College. While

the youth corps expenditures are "free" to members, college expenses are often hard-earned by students or parents. The youth corps will thus provide a strong incentive for dropping out of school and joining the ranks of unemployed teenagers. It destroys individual responsibility and breeds a new generation of government wards and welfareers.

Today hundreds of thousands of unemployed teenagers are the victims of federal and state minimum wage legislation. The law that has raised minimum wages to \$1.25 an hour plus fringe benefits and other employment costs, totaling more than \$1.50 per hour, does not affect workers with higher productivity, but it makes unemployable all those with lower labor productivity. Many unskilled teenagers simply do not yet have an hourly productivity of \$1.50 or more, which condemns them to unemployment.

This is why an administration that is genuinely concerned about this deplorable idleness of our youth would merely repeal the minimum wage legislation.

Of course such an approach to the youth problem would require political courage which is conspicuously absent among the qualities of the present Administration.

Aid to Education?

The aid-to-education program reflects the New Frontier approach. The 1964 budget provides for a doubling of new obligatory authority for education to a total of \$3 billion. Some of these funds would be used for expansion and initiation of programs under existing authority, e.g., the National Science Foundation. The bulk of the increase, \$1.2 billion, is to be for new programs at every level of education.

The question that concerns us here is whether more federal aid to education is actually capable of increasing employment. The answer must be negative for several reasons. First, the government expenditure is preceded by taxing or borrowing which reduces the peoples' purchasing power and employment opportunities. Whatever government spends must first be taken from the people. Furthermore, costlier public education does not necessarily improve the quality of education. In fact, the frills of public, i.e., governmental, education are partially responsible for its embarrassing shallowness when compared with private and parochial education. And this shallowness also explains the lack of preparation for productive employment which so many teenagers evidence. Having grown accustomed to free education, free frills and costly government care, it is indeed difficult to adjust to a life of hard work and economic independence, which flows from individual thrift, moderation and initiative.

Higher Pay to Jobless?

President Kennedy also urged Congress to strengthen and extend the unemployment insurance system. New groups of workers are to be covered by its provisions.

Likewise, this measure cannot fail to increase unemployment. High unemployment benefits tend to destroy a worker's mobility and desire to find employment. While highly productive people are unaffected by the system because its benefits are negligible to them, unskilled workers whose earning power is relatively small are led into unemployment through high unemployment benefits. Why, for example, should a laborer seek a job at \$50 a week if his unemployment benefits, supplementary unemployment benefits, severance pay and union pay equal or almost equal this amount?

Public aid has similar consequences. In recent years welfare payments and services by local, state and federal governments have been raised and extended until they have become a principal deterrent to employment. Why should a person accept a job as a domestic servant, for instance, when he or she can get welfare payments which almost equal the potential wages? And welfare payments are non-taxable.

More Gov't Employees?

The planned expansion of the public sector will have similar effects. The increasing rate of government employment is an ominous symptom that gives cause for alarm rather than rejoicing.

For government employment differs fundamentally and diametrically from employment in commerce and industry. Government servants are tax consumers who live and thrive on the production of their fellow citizens. Rising government employment signifies a growing burden on a declining number of economic producers.

A mere glance at the employment statistics of this public sector must frighten the serious reader. In 1900 one out of 20 employed workers was employed by some governmental unit in the United States. By 1950 this had increased to one out of every eight. And in January of 1963, the Bureau of Labor Statistics read as follows:

Total labor force 73.3 million people

Gov't. servants in federal, state, and local employment	9.439 million
Armed forces	2.75 million
Unemployed	4.672 million
(4.918 million on Feb. 15)	

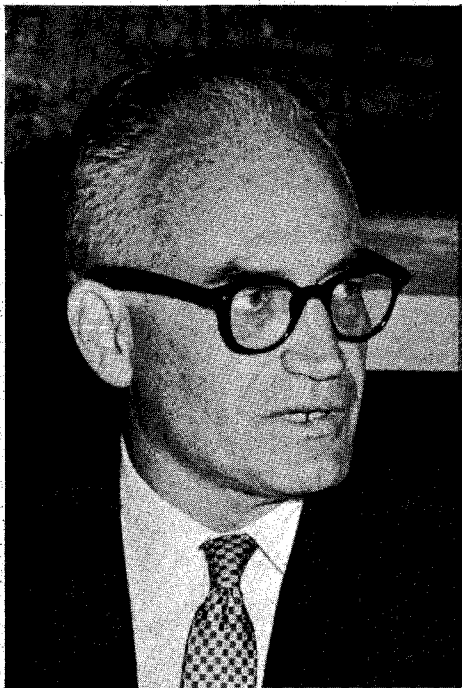
Total employable population that is fully supported 16.861 million

(Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin, February 1963, p. 254)

Of course, these 16.8 million tax consumers probably have a multiple number of dependents who also enjoy full support. Then we must not forget some 20 million beneficiaries of social security and other government retirement benefits, and millions of farmers, veterans and many other groups who enjoy partial support in the form of subsidies and aids of all kinds. All such calculations merely indicate the staggering amount of income and wealth coercively reallocated from the producers to government servants and beneficiaries.

A free society that must endure such redistribution is in grave danger of economic stagnation and political collectivization. Laboring under the heavy hand of an ever-growing government bureaucracy, production is hampered and discouraged while the clamor for redistribution tends to grow. With millions of voters who are tax consumers—whose very livelihoods depend on taxes and whose material improvements depend on tax increases—such a society may actually lose the numerical strength for a reversal of the trend. It may pass the point of no return from its march towards complete regimentation and nationalization.

President Kennedy's policy of expanding government employment as well as his other schemes for full employment are well-suited to hasten this march.



Cutting Down Of a Poll

By **GEORGE TODT**

In the Los Angeles *Herald-Express*

A funny thing happened to me at the Republican Associates (RA) luncheon recently: I helped explode the myth created by the Gallup poll which claims Rockefeller leads Goldwater among the GOP faithful!

According to the controversial Dr. Gallup, the New York governor is supposed to be three times more popular with Republicans everywhere—except in the South, where he says it is four to one.

As the ancient philosopher, Alfred Hitchcock, is indicating these days: "This is for the birds!"

I received permission from Homer Preston, the RA boss man, to conduct an experiment with the 425 members of his exemplary organization, following the lunch when CBS telecaster Grant Holcomb and I were interrogating a "Paul Revere Panel" of three GOP congressmen on the program.

They were Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, William H. Ayres of Ohio and Frank J. Horton of New York. Also in the audience were Glenard P.

Lipscomb and former Representatives Patrick J. Hillings and Edgar W. Hiestand, all of Los Angeles.

After some preliminary questions, in which Holcomb had brought up the matter of Goldwater vs. Rockefeller in the GOP, I commenced my great experiment. First I asked the congressmen if they really took the Gallup poll seriously in their own private deliberations.

Speaking for Congress on the whole, Derwinski said the answer was negative. I suggested that I thought it was far off target where Barry and Rocky were concerned—and intended to prove it for them!

Then I turned to the large audience and asked them to go along with us and to imagine that they were all Republican delegates at the 1964 Republican national convention. How would they vote?

We stipulated that the Arizona senator and the New York governor had battled it down to the wire as the final choices. Now—which one?

The Republican Association present and voting spelled it out in this manner with their uplifted hands:

400 for Barry Goldwater and 25 for Nelson Rockefeller.

This is extremely significant for a variety of reasons. In the first place, this poll was not a rigged one. No other person—not even my friend, Homer Preston—knew what I was going to do. Those present represented a good cross section of the Republican Associates.

Most important, not even the most depraved fanatic could, by any stretch of the imagination, claim this notable tabulation to be the work of the John Birch Society, the "Goldwater wing," etc.

Actually, RA was the strong right arm of Richard Nixon in Los Angeles County in past political wars and performed yeoman service for the former vice president in all his campaigns.

What the Nixon people voted here confirms what I have been reporting in these columns for many moons. *Dr. Gallup, where art thou?*

Kennedy Thrifty With Own Money

By **WALTER TROHAN**

In a commendable spirit of thrift, President Kennedy is renting out his retreat on Rattlesnake Mountain in Virginia. It is to be regretted that he doesn't display the same cautious regard for taxpayers' money.

President Kennedy has a net worth of about \$10 million. This has come from trust funds his father has set up from his fortune of upward of \$300 million. There is still more to come, because the trust funds provide that the Kennedy children realize handsome bunches of lettuce as they reach various milestones.

President Kennedy has an income of about \$500,000 a year from the trust funds and from what he has received from these funds on various birthdays. The White House has announced that he donates his \$100,000 a year salary to charity, but he obviously lists this as a deduction in making out his income tax.

If he is not the wealthiest man ever to sit in the White House, Mr. Kennedy is second only to Herbert Hoover, who turned his salary as President back to the people and did not list it as income, which is even more generous than turning it over to charity.

Recently, Mr. Kennedy built a 7-bedroom, 5½-bath, ranch-type house on top of Rattlesnake Mountain near Atoka, Va. It was said at the White House that the house would cost about \$45,000. The land, a 39-acre tract, cost an estimated \$26,000, which would make the total cost \$71,000.

Keith Williams and Associates, the Winchester, Va., architects, were flooded with requests to build homes to the same plan at the same cost, but put them off. It was obvious that the White House had not given the actual cost of construction.

As the house was nearing completion, Mrs. Kennedy announced that she will have her third child this summer. Incidentally, she announced she will wear her old maternity dresses for the sake of economy. Because she will not use the house this summer, Mr. Kennedy moved quietly to put it on the rental market and the White House announced that it has been rented out for four months. There was no disclosure of the rent.

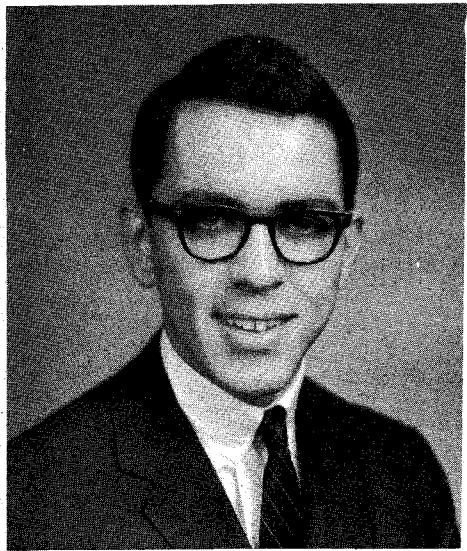
However, it was reliably reported that the rental for the home, furnished, will be \$1,000 a month or \$4,000 for the summer. This, according to real estate men, would indicate that the house with furnishings is valued at about \$200,000.

The value isn't important as far as the rental is concerned. What is important is that Mr. Kennedy evidently doesn't like to see his money lying around idle.

This caution about money has been evidenced in another sector of the New Frontier. Recently Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara made public his holdings, which were around \$1,500,000. The listing showed only \$1,300 in a checking account, which might be understandable after April 15, but this report was long before income tax day.

No doubt when the government furnishes him with transportation and some food, and Washington hostesses vie to give him more, McNamara has little need for cash. However, it seems that Mr. Kennedy likes it. This liking is to be encouraged if only in the hope that it might encourage Mr. Kennedy to pile up taxpayers' money and not spend it before it can be collected from the next generation of taxpayers.

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